The Evening World.

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A FURTHER TARIFF EXHIBIT.

IF Senator McCumber cares to stage another tariff show of horrible examples, we will forward an exhibit and pay postage.

A Park Row vendor was hawking his wares Saturday noon. His specialty was a handy pocket tool set. We doubt that he was making 2,340 per cent. profit, but his goods were imported. They were stamped with the "Germany" mark. The price was a thin dime for a metal pocket tool case and holder, including an awl, a screwdriver, a gimlet, a pair of tweezers and—with apologies to Volstead—a corkscrew. Or maybe it was another gimlet.

The tools didn't fit the handle properly. And when fitted they didn't work well. The gimlet didn't bore, the awl bent and the cast-iron screwdriver twisted itself instead of the screw.

And that is a concrete demonstration of a good deal of German "dumping." Many of the commodities dumped are cheap, cheaper in quality than in price.

Perhaps the buyers need "protection." But a high tariff doesn't prevent a sucker from being a sucker. Experience may.

Meanwhile we are holding a badly demoralized 10-cent tool set subject to the order of Senator McCumber.

VIVE LA POLITESSE!
Said Alphonse Hylan to Gaston Hearst:
"You are ze Big One. Allez first!"
Said Gaston Hearst: "Mais non, Mon Cher.
You do ze travel. I pay ze fare."

ANOTHER HOPE DAWNS.

SHORTAGE of skilled laundry workers leads the Laundry Board of Trade of Greater New York to urge the establishment of a laundry trade school as part of the high school vocational course.

After studying the laundry industry hereabout, the Trade Board reports:

> "Those who desire to follow the laundry trades and occupations are lamentably lacking in respect to standards of workmanship and business ethics. The interests of the trade as a whole often suffer greatly because of the lack of knowledge on the part of certain laundry owners of even the most elementary principles of management and of decent service to patrons.
>
> "The plants are suffering many losses due to lack of proper mechanical and special scientific knowledge on the part of the employees."

This will cause a long-suffering public to prick up its ears with interest.

Ruinous laundering of clothes at ruinous prices has long been a standing worry to numberless families who are not lucky enough to be able to have all the weekly washing done at home.

To these unfortunates the possibility that laundering standards may some day be brought up to a level where a shirt comes home whole and wearable even unto the fifth and sixth return from the laundry—and with a bill that does not lift the hair—will shine forth as a bright star of hope.

Blessed be science and vocational training if they can work this miracle!

What a moment for the discovery of a perfect all-round substitute for coal!

BORN IN TROUBLOUS TIMES.

CANADA'S proposal for a modernization of the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817 restricting naval strength on the Great Lakes lends interest to the conditions prevailing when that treaty was drawn.

The negotiations followed the War of 1812. Canadians and Americans were by no means friendly. The Thirteen Colonies had resented Canadian reluctance to join in the War of Independence. But a generation had passed since then. The immediate animosities of 1817 had their roots in the fur trade. The Hudson Bay Company was contending for the rich prizes of the newly opened Western country. Opposed to the Hudson Bay traders and to each other were John Jacob Astor's forces and a rival organization operating out of St. Louis.

Detroit had been headquarters of the "hair-buyer," Gen. Hamilton, who had instigated countless Indian raids on the territory north of the Ohio. Hamilton had been captured and, nominally, the United States took title to Detroit in 1783. Actually, the British and French held control until 1796. In the War of 1812 Hull had surrendered Detroit, and the Western settlers suffered new Indian outrages instigated in Canada.

British and French Canadian traders matched trading posts and forts with the Americans all the long distance from the lakes to the Pacific. Rivals, Americans as well as Canadians, did not scruple to plot against their adversaries and to send Indians to raid opponents.

It was in such an atmosphere of jealousy, commercial rivalry, lingering animosities caused by 'hair-buying," and territorial disputes that the armament limitation treaty of 1817 was written.

The result is history. As the trading forts decayed, the nations did not build new ones. By mutual consent, limitation of armament extended from coast to coast.

This policy has withstood a score of strains. But perhaps the most significant was its power to stand the strain of being created in such troublous times.

If Rush and Bagot had waited until Canada and the United States had no social or economic differences the border would have bristled with forts and navies, and every misunderstanding might have exposed the two countries to the danger of war.

ONLY BY A STRIKE?

AFTER the President and the legislative representative of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers had spent two hours last Saturday in conference with President Harding on the railroad strike situation, the White House gave out a statement which contained the following:

> "They brought to the President the first personal and official protest that the railway managers were ignoring the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board."

This seems rather disingenuous. In his own proclamation issued three days before, President Harding distinctly declared:

> "Certain operators have ignored the decision (of the Railroad Labor Board) ordering the abandonment of the contract shop practice."

More than two weeks earlier, when the shopmen's strike was imminent, Chairman Hooper of the Railroad Labor Board issued a statement in which he said:

> "The employees do have one substantial grievance against certain of the carriers, and that is the contracting of railway employment to so-called independent contractors. This is not simply a labor grievance; it is a public grievance. The policy carried to its logical end destroys the labor article of the Transportation Act, treats the United States Congress with contempt, deprives the public of lawful protection from labor troubles and grievously imposes upon the employees."

If before there was any railroad strike at all, the Railroad Labor Board knew and publicly stated that certain railroads were "destroying the labor article of the Transportation Act and treating Congress with contempt" it seems as if the President of the United States might have known it. It seems as if even Congress might have been informed of it.

President Harding now says that any inadequacy in the law must be corrected by Congress to the end that all decisions of the Railroad Labor Board shall be "accepted by employers and employees alike."

Does it, then, take a strike to call adequate attention to the fact that certain railroad employers are deliberately violating the Labor Board's decisions?

If so, Labor Board or no Labor Board, protection for the public against railroad strikes is still a long way off.

FROM A GREAT AND TIMELY SPEECH.

> "I do not believe that the burdens already placed upon the people are so disturbing, so fruitful of dissatisfaction and discontent, as those burdens which present policies indicate are yet to come.
>
> "The present demands are sufficient to take the people's earnings, but the proposed policies take away their hope for better days."—Senator William E. Borah to the United States Senate.

Home-bound trains wait at The Hague. Yet hope hangs on.

ACHES AND PAINS

"Life" is ceasing to print jokes and is becoming one instead. This is a poor substitute.

•

The railway unions ought to know from experience that a cow seldom stops a cow catcher!

•

The cynical Frenchman who said that marriage was the best cure for love did not mean it kindly. Love is a savage affair, it binds and crushes. How much better is friendliness, affinity and companionship! It is a hard fate that compels men and women to lose their senses in order to perpetuate the race.

•

According to William Dudley Foulke, President Roosevelt used to call Wilhelm's Ambassador, Speck Sternberg, "Specky." Yet we escaped war with Germany for the moment.

•

We have succeeded in "regulating" everything but the weather. It is still a democratic institution.

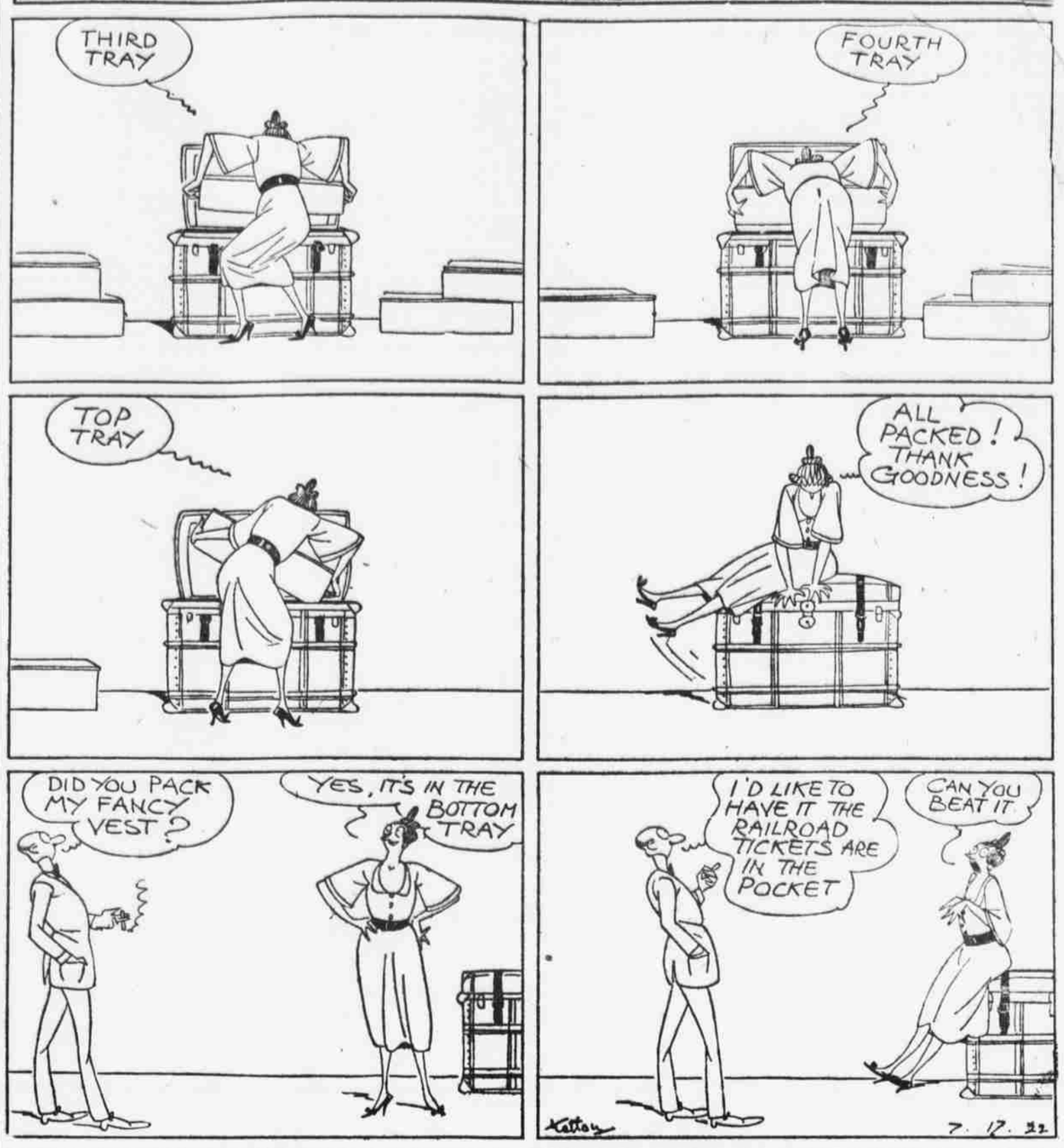
•

Can it be true, as reported, that we have but 25,000 soldiers as against 72,000 "detailed" men in our reduced army? Seems a little out of proportion.

JOHN KEETZ.

Can You Beat It!

By Maurice Ketten



From Evening World Readers

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in few words. Take time to be brief.

"A Christian Country."
To the Editor of The Evening World:

John Webb jr. wrote in The Evening World of the 10th, under the heading of "The National Anthem," part of his letter states:

"I presume Mr. Dunne means the Christian God. If so, he evidently doesn't know that the United States, in principle, is no more Christian than Buddhist or Confucionist. In the words of George Washington, this country is 'in no sense founded upon the Christian religion.'"

George Washington was not the law of the country. John Webb jr. evidently is unaware that the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision some twenty odd years ago that the United States was a Christian country. Their decision is on record and, being the highest court in the land, is final. T. CLAY.

New York, July 12, 1922.

Held for Homicide.
To the Editor of The Evening World:

Each day we read of a number of deaths and accidents by automobiles in New York City, and usually the statement of a death by an automobile is accompanied by the remark that the chauffeur was held on a technical charge of homicide.

From my own very close observation, I believe sincerely that many of these chauffeurs are responsible for fatal accidents. Of course, there are times when pedestrians are partly to blame. But I am curious to know what happens to chauffeurs who are proved guilty of negligence.

To my mind, publicity should be given to cases which result in verdicts against such chauffeurs—or perhaps chauffeurs never come to trial. I feel certain that if a chauffeur were to be punished severely for his recklessness and suitable publicity given, that this would help considerably in reducing accidents in New York. I cannot recall a single instance of seeing in any newspaper the result of a trial for homicide.

WILLIAM WALSH.

New York, July 12, 1922.

An Appreciation.
To the Editor of The Evening World:

On behalf of a great many "half-loaf" secretaries in Congress this letter is written to express our heartfelt thanks for the fine and courageous manner in which you handled the matter of graft in salaries by the Congressmen, which recently appeared in your paper.

You will appreciate, no doubt, that when approached by reporters who were sent to cover the aforesaid article our lips necessarily had to be mute.

We would suggest that you make these articles more frequent. It is patently unjust to the poor Congressman who lives on his salary and has a family to support, and who honorably accords his secretary the full salary, to live next to the political door of some Congressman, rich, and yet who unscrupulously grafts his clerk's salary by inches, furlongs and leagues, until barely enough is allotted the secretary upon which to live.

I have in mind a man who pays a widow $150—one of the finest secretaries in Congress—and who retains the rest to dress his wife. Although I have as little hope of impressing such a man as pin pricks the hide of a rhinoceros, yet there is one thing that will affect him—the fear of defeat through an opponent who will swear to the people of his district to pay his secretary all that is allotted by the Government, and that not a cent will go to his family. We secretaries know who these men are—we have them all ticketed, and we know in a good many cases that work has to be done on the side, in such offices, to make ends meet, when it should be a square, fair play, under the old Biblical Scriptures that a "laborer is worthy of his hire."

These are unusual offices. They require faithfulness, intelligence and tact and we are going to look upon The Evening World, in the future, to keep up the good work, so that not a Congressman so indicted can have the nerve to stand before his constituents and ask for re-election under the circumstances (all of which is so splendidly true) as detailed in your article on this subject. There is no better time than the present (election year) to keep this up. It is also needless to say that your future articles on this subject will be eagerly bought up the moment your paper reaches the Union Station. HALF-LOAF.

Washington, July 13.

Freedom.
To the Editor of The Evening World:

I agree with Mr. Angelo Camaratti. Why try to free this country from the Prohibition Law? The American Nation is a Nation of villagers, as a well known English writer justly said. To those who do not understand what is meant by villagers I point to the word "Rube," which means the same. The American thinks, of course, he is the salt of the earth, when he is in reality only a slave of his own ignorance, narrow-mindedness, and the biggest bigot in the world.

Why, the American does not know what the word freedom means. Therefore why do you waste so much space in your paper trying to enlighten those who cannot be enlightened? It is all nonsense, because the weakness of the dwellers of this self-styled land of the brave and the home of the free will in the near future bring forth a condition whereby the "free citizen" will be put under lock and key between working hours alongside of the tools he is using.

M. B. CHRISTIANSEN.

New York, July 13.

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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NERVES.

The man who has really anything the matter with his nerves had better consult a doctor.

You cannot operate your body without its telegraphic system any more than a railroad can be operated without a signal system.

Get the wires crossed and there is immediate trouble, sometimes disaster.

But it is probably not exaggerating to say that nine-tenths of the people who think they are suffering from disordered nerves are suffering either

First—From bad temper.
Second—Indigestion.
Third—Bad habits.

The man who flies into a tantrum every time somebody drops a book on the floor may be the victim of a bad nervous system, but it is more likely that he has never learned to control his temper, and that circumstances have enabled him to be fussy without getting thrashed.

The man who thinks that conditions must be absolutely perfect before he can do any work is probably troubled so much by an abused and angry stomach that he cannot get his mind on his work.

The man who wakes up shaky and finds it difficult to concentrate his attention is likely to be a man who drinks too much, or smokes too much, or who spends the time he ought to spend in sleep doing things vastly less useful.

Nervous people are irritable and hard to get along with.

They are usually extremely selfish and inconsiderate of others.

They make life considerably of a burden to themselves and a great deal of a burden to the people who have to live with them.

Almost invariably the parents of a spoiled child put its ill behavior down to nerves.

As a matter of fact they have taught the child by indulgence to want to have its own way all the time, and its natural impulse is to kick and bite and scream when it can't get it.

Comparatively few children who are otherwise healthy have nerve trouble.

If your nerves seem out of order try to control them first, then get rid of your indigestion by sensible eating and cut out your bad habits.

If they still keep you awake nights and distracted daytimes see a doctor.

But the chances are ten to one that you won't need to see him.

WHOSE BIRTHDAY!

JULY 17—JOHN JACOB ASTOR was born at the village of Walldorf, Germany, on July 17, 1763, and died in New York City March 29, 1848. When he was sixteen years old he left his home and joined a brother in England, but after staying there a short time emigrated to America. He then entered into the business of fur trading, and through his energy and sound judgment he gradually enlarged his operations and amassed an enormous fortune, the largest up to that time made by an American. Astor made many investments in real estate in New York City and erected many buildings here, including the Astor Hotel. After his death it was found that he had made various charitable bequests, among them being a gift of $50,000 to found an institution in his native village for the education of poor children and for the relief of the aged and destitute. His chief gift, however, was $400,000 for the foundation and endowment of a public library in New York City, which was known as the Astor Library until 1895, when it became a part of the New York Public Library.

Romances of Industry

By Winthrop Biddle

XXXI.—PUMPING SULPHUR.

Louisiana is the home of the sulphur industry in the United States—an industry averaging about 260,000 tons a year. The establishment of this industry—which proved extremely valuable to us and our allies during the war—is a fascinating detail of the development of American resources.

Up to the discovery of sulphur in Louisiana at the end of the nineteenth century, Sicily produced the bulk of the world's sulphur by methods only a little removed from the antique.

In drilling oil wells in the coastal plates of Louisiana, the engineers encountered a great alluvial deposit of sulphur, estimated by an Italian engineer, set out from Rome, to amount to 4,000,000 tons of sulphur of the highest grade.

Then came Dr. Herman Frasch, who had attained a reputation as an authority on c After examining the newly discovered deposits, Dr. Frasch announced: "We shall pump this sulphur." The who heard him gasped and six of them tapped their heads significantly.

Dr. Frasch proceeded to put his plans for pumping sulphur—a hard, brittle substance, as most people are aware—into execution.

This mining engineer had taken into account the fact that sulphur will melt at a temperature of 115 degrees Centrigrade—or of fifteen degrees higher than the point at which water boils.

So, sinking a shaft of a thousand feet, he squirted superheated water—up to 350 degrees Fahrenheit—into the shaft. Then, with the proper machinery, he proceeded to make good his word about "pumping sulphur."

The molten sulphur was run into a wooden box and allowed there to cool. When it had solidified the box was taken apart, and there stood a solid block of sulphur 99 per cent. pure, because in the process of being melted it had lost most of its impurities.

Established on this basis, the industry was brought up to the top-notch of modernity by the fact that oil from a near gusher was used to heat the water instead of coal.

Under the scheme finally worked out the molten sulphur is pumped into enormous vats or bins at the rate of about 500 cubic feet per day. It solidifies into huge monoliths of glistening, yellow mineral.

These monoliths are shattered by explosives, and the broken sulphur is transported to tidewater fifty miles away and distributed throughout the world's markets, including the American market.

Famous Philosophies

By LOUIS M. NIZKIN

X.—LEIBNITZ (1646-1716—RATIONALISTIC IDEALIM.

According to Leibnitz, idea may or may not be such as fully represent to us an object; if they do, they are clear, if not, obscure. An idea is intuitive if it immediately presents all elements of the conception of its object; it is merely symbolic when it does not do so.

Leibnitz further stated that as reason is not merely dividual but also universal, happiness includes, besides self-satisfaction satisfaction in the joy or perfection of another, and is therefore love. At the end of human action—whether of the individual or of the race—is human perfection and happiness through reason, or love—philanthropy. This is the highest good. From philanthropy flows natural right.

The rationalistic idealism of Leibnitz could be best understood from his conception of God. He says in part: "As the individual (human) soul is indestructible and maintains a separate existence after death there is possible no universal, all-absorbing being. God is a separate individual, a distinct monad or entity. Since He is the 'place' of eternal truths, he must be conceived as possessing *wisdom*; since He is the source and end of all acts aiming at the better life, or perfection, He possesses *rightness*; since perfection includes satisfaction in the welfare or happiness of others, He is *love*. Since He is the sufficient reason of the existence of all things, He is *power*.

"God is the author of evil as well as of the good because He is the author of that which is by its very nature, finite, imperfect. There can, in other words, be only one perfect or infinite being. Since God is perfect, the world must be imperfect, and whatever is imperfect must contain both good and evil. Things are good or evil, not in themselves, but in their relation to the general nature and end of existence. From this point of view, the world of finite things or beings must be deemed the best possible world of finite things. The evil in the world has a negative rather than positive existence. God does not will it; He merely suffers it. God's choice of the present world was governed by moral necessity."

From the Wise

It is not the skilful surgeon's part to sing charms over a wound that needs the knife.—Sophocles.

A man in love is like a spoon caught with bird-lime; the more he strives the more he is entangled.
—From the French.